

UNDESCRIBED CRANE-FLIES FROM TROPICAL AMERICA (DIPTERA, TIPULIDAE). PART I

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The novelties described herewith were received from various correspondents who are indicated under the various species. Except where stated to the contrary, the types are preserved in my personal collection of these flies.

Longurio (Tanypremna) fieldiana n. sp.

General coloration of head and body orange yellow; halteres small, the knobs weakly infuscated; wings with the ground faintly yellow, the base and costal border broadly bright yellow, stigma dark brown, conspicuous; basal section of vein M_{3+4} more than twice the second section.

Female: Length about 15 mm.; wing 11 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head light yellow, without nasus; palpi light brown, outer two segments broken. Antennae with scape and pedicel light yellow; flagellum broken. Head orange; anterior vertex broad, nearly four times the diameter of the scape.

Pronotum orange. Mesonotum chiefly yellow, unpatterned or virtually so. Pleura yellow. Halteres small, stem obscure yellow, knob more infuscated. Legs with the coxae and trochanters yellow; remainder of legs broken. Wings with a faint yellow ground, the prearcular and costal regions deeper yellow; stigma small, dark brown; veins heavy and very conspicuous, dark yellow in the brightened portions, elsewhere dark brown. Venation: Compared with *aurantiothorax*, R_s longer and more gently arcuated; $r-m$ a little longer; basal section of M_{3+4} more than twice the second section.

Abdomen dull orange.

Habitat: Panama (Canal Zone).

Holotype, a broken ♀, Camp Butler, January 20, 1954 (Gordon Field).

I take great pleasure in naming this interesting species for Captain Gordon Field, to whom we are indebted for great series of insect specimens from Panama. The fly is allied to *Longurio (Tanypremna) aurantiothorax* Alexander, of the Cerro Azul, Amazonian Peru, agreeing in the general coloration of the body and wings, differing very evidently in the much heavier and conspicuous dark brown veins of the wing disk. Unfortunately, the male sex remains unknown.

Ozodicera (Ozodicera) carrerella n. sp.

Size large (wing of female over 20 mm.); flagellar branches of female stout, nearly as long as the segments; mesonotal praescutum gray, with four darker brown stripes, pleura and pleurotergite light silvery gray; femora brown, broadly brownish black basally, more narrowly so at tips, tarsi black; wings heavily patterned with brown and white, stigma light yellow; vein M_1 sinuous, cell M_1 broadly sessile; abdominal tergites gray brown medially above, blackened on sides.

Female: Length about 24 mm.; wing 21 mm.; antenna about 4.5 mm.

Frontal prolongation of head light brown; nasus distinct; palpi black. Antennae with the scape and pedicel light brown, flagellum brownish black, including the branches, the incisures narrowly yellowed; branches a little shorter than the segments but stouter. Head brownish gray; anterior vertex reduced to a narrow line that is only about one-third the diameter of the scape.

Pronotum brownish gray, clearer gray on sides. Mesonotal praescutum with the ground gray, clearer laterally, with four darker brown stripes, the intermediate pair separated by a capillary obscure yellow line that widens and darkens behind; posterior sclerites of notum light gray, each scutal lobe with two confluent brown areas; centers of scutellum and mediotergite weakly darkened. Pleura and pleurotergite light silvery gray; dorsopleural membrane dusky. Halteres with the stem brown, the base and the knobs brownish black. Legs with the coxae gray; trochanters brown; femora brown, more brownish black basally, more narrowly blackened at apex; tibiae reddish brown, the tips blackened; tarsi uniformly black. Wings heavily and handsomely patterned with brown and white, the dark ground more intense on the anterior two-thirds, paler as broad marginal darkenings in the outer medial and anal fields; the chief white areas include major marks in cells R and M ; cell $1st M_2$ and bases of outer radial cells; outer half of cell R_3 and broad bases of all outer medial cells, most extensive in M_1 , and broad bases of the Anal and Cubital cells; less evident brightenings at base of cell R_1 and end of cell R_3 ; stigma conspicuously bright yellow; prearcular region, except in anal portions dark brown; veins dark brown, more reddish brown in the whitened areas. Venation: Vein M_1 sinuous, widening cell R_3 at near two-thirds its length; cell M_1 very broadly sessile.

Abdominal tergites with the sublateral parts heavily gray pruinose, the lateral borders with a broad black stripe that is constricted

or narrowly interrupted at the cephalic part of each segment; mid-dorsal region of tergites paler brown, bordered by cinnamon brown; sternites infuscated, the basal rings paler; genital shield blackened.

Habitat: Brazil (Rio de Janeiro).

Holotype, ♀, Mount Itatiaya, 900 meters, October 3, 1951 (M. Carrera); type returned to Carrera.

This very attractive fly is named for Messias Carrera, distinguished student of Neotropical Diptera. In its striking wing pattern, the fly is most like the much smaller *Ozodicera* (*Ozodicera*) *eliana* Alexander, likewise from southeastern Brazil, differing in the coloration of the body, structure of the antennae, and in all details of wing pattern and venation.

***Tipula* (*Trichotipula*) *selanderi* n. sp.**

Size large (wing, male, 14 mm.); abdomen very long; general coloration fulvous, the vertex and abdominal tergites patterned with darker; trochanters blackened; wings deep fulvous, stigma scarcely darker, veins dark yellow; male hypopygium with the posterior border of the tergite with a deep and narrow V-shaped notch, the margins with unusually abundant long black spines that are directed mesad.

Male: Length about 22 mm.; wing 14 mm.; antenna about 3 mm.

Described from an alcoholic specimen.

Frontal prolongation of head about as long as the remainder, orange; nasus long and slender; palpi brownish yellow, the outer segments darker. Antennae with the scape light brown, pedicel and first flagellar segment obscure yellow; remainder of flagellum black, the segments feebly incised, verticils shorter than the segments. Head above infuscated, the genae and the high entire vertical tubercle more fulvous.

Pronotum yellow, narrowly darkened medially above. Mesonotal praescutum and scutum orange, the posterior sclerites and pleura more yellowed; thorax glabrous. Halteres with stem pale, the knob a trifle darker. Legs with the coxae yellow; trochanters brownish black; remainder of legs broken except for a short fragment of a middle femur which is blackened, indicating the probability that the legs are uniformly black. Wings deep fulvous, the prearcular field, with cells *C* and *Sc*, more saturated, a little darker than the stigma; veins dark yellow. Macrotrichia in outer ends of cells *R*₃, *R*₅ and *M*₁, most numerous in *R*₅. Venation: *R*_s gently arcuated; cell 1st *M*₂ broader than in *vultuosa*; basal section of *M*₄ very long, perpendicular.

Abdomen very long, yellow, the tergites with a conspicuous

median brown stripe that is constricted at the incisures but is continuous; hypopygium yellow. Male hypopygium with the posterior border of the ninth tergite with a very deep and narrow V-shaped notch, the margins with unusually abundant long black spines that are directed mesad. Outer dististyle narrowed outwardly; inner style with the beak slender, lower beak heavily blackened.

Habitat: Mexico (Guanajuato).

Holotype, alcoholic ♂, Irapuato, 5,000 feet, August 1952 (R. K. Selander).

I name this distinct fly for the collector, Dr. Richard K. Selander, of the Illinois State Natural History Survey, student of the Meloidae. The most similar species is *Tipula* (*Trichotipula*) *vultuosa* Alexander, likewise from Mexico, which differs in all details of coloration of the body and appendages.

TWO NEW PARASITES OF THE YELLOW CLOVER APHID AND THE SPOTTED ALFALFA APHID (HYMENOPTERA: BRACONIDAE)

By C. F. W. MUESEBECK¹

Specimens of two species of the braconid subfamily Aphidiinae, which had been reared from the yellow clover aphid, *Pterocallidium trifolii* (Monell), and the spotted alfalfa aphid, *Pterocallidium* sp., at widely separated localities in Europe and in the United States, were recently submitted to me for identification. Since there has been no recent revision of the European Aphidiinae identification of European material belonging to this group is very difficult. Apparently, as is usual in such circumstances, misidentifications have been frequent and identified specimens in collections are accordingly often unreliable as a basis for comparison. In the case of the two species considered here, of which one belongs in *Trioxys* Haliday and the other in *Praon* Haliday, I have compared the available material with the descriptions of the known European forms and with authentic material of the known North American species, and have concluded that they are distinct. Since both species are being reproduced for liberation in areas of the United States that are infested with the two host aphids names are needed for them. They are accordingly described below.

¹ U. S. National Museum.